Partiality may be obſerved in ſome to vulgar, in others to *heterodox* tenets. *Locke.*

HE'TERODOX. *n. ſ.* An opinion peculiar.

Not only a ſimple *heterodox*, but a very hard paradox it will ſeem, and of great abſurdity, if we ſay attraction is unjuſtly appropriated unto the loadſtone. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

HETEROGE'NEAL. *adj.* [*heterogene*, French; ἕτερος and γένος.] Not of the ſame nature; not kindred.

Let the body adjacent and ambient be not commaterial, but merely *heterogeneal* towards the body that is to be preſerved: ſuch are quickſilver and white amber to herbs and flies. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

The light, whoſe rays are all alike refrangible, I call ſimple, homogeneal, and ſimilar; and that whoſe rays are ſome more refrangible than others, I call compound, *heterogeneal*, and diſſimilar. *Newton's Opt.*

HETEROGENE'ITY. *n. ſ.* [*heterogenéité*, Fr. from *heterogeneous*.]

1. Oppoſition of nature; contrariety or diſſimilitude of qualities.
2. Oppoſite or diſſimilar part.

Guaiacum, burnt with an open fire in a chimney, is ſequeſtered into aſhes and ſoot; whereas the ſame wood, diſtilled in a retort, does yield far other *heterogeneities*, and is reſolved into oil, ſpirit, vinegar, water and charcoal. *Boyle.*

HETEROGE'NEOUS. *adj.* [ἕτερος and γένος.] Not kindred; oppoſite or diſſimilar in nature.

I have with great care obſerved the condition of ſuch *heterogeneous* bo ies, which I found immerſed and included in the maſs of this ſandſtone. *Woodward.*

HETERO'SCIANS. *n. ſ.* [ἕτερος and σκία.] Thoſe whoſe ſhadows fall only one way, as the ſhadows of us who live north of the Tropick fall at noon always to the North.

To HEW. *v. a.* part. *hewn* or *hewed*. [heapan, Saxon; *hauwen*, Dutch.]

1. To cut with an edged inſtrument; to hack.

Upon the joint the lucky ſteel did light,
And made ſuch way that *hew'd* it quite in twain. *Spenſer.*

I had purpoſe
Once more to *hew* thy target from thy brawn,
Or loſe my arm for't. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

He was *hewn* in pieces by Hamilton's friends. *Hayward.*

One Vane was ſo grievouſly *hewn*, that many thouſands have died of leſs than half his hurts, whereof he was cured. *Haywo.*

2. To chop; to cut.

Scarce can I ſpeak, my choler is ſo great:
Oh! I could *hew* up rocks, and fight with flint. *Shakeſp.*

He from deep wells with engines water drew,
And us'd his noble hands the wood to *hew*. *Dryd. Fables.*

3. To fell, as with an ax.

He that depends
Upon your favours, ſwims with fins of lead,
And *hews* down oaks with ruſhes. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

Brave followers, yonder ſtands the thorny wood,
Which, by the heav'n's aſſiſtance and your ſtrength,
Muſt by the roots be *hewn* up yet ere night. *Shakeſ. H. VI.*

Yet ſhall the axe of juſtice *hew* him down,
And level with the root his loſty crown. *Sandys.*

He from the mountain *hewing* timber tall,
Began to build a veſſel of huge bulk. *Milton's Parad. Loſt.*

We'll force the gate where Marcus keeps his guard,
And *hew* down all that would oppoſe our paſſage. *Addiſon.*

4. To form or ſhape with an axe.

Thou haſt *hewed* thee out a ſepulchre here, as he that *hewed* him out a ſepulchre on high. *Iſ.* xxii. 16.

Nor is it ſo proper to *hew* out religious reformations by the ſword, as to poliſh them by fair and equal diſputations. *K. Ch.*

This river riſes in the very heart of the Alps, and has a long valley that ſeems *hewn* out on purpoſe to give its waters a paſſage amidſt ſo many rocks. *Addiſon on Italy.*

Next unto bricks are preferred the ſquare *hewn* ſtone. *Mort.*

5. To form laborioſuſly.

The gate was adamant; eternal frame!
Which, *hew'd* by Mars himſelf, from Indian quarries came,
The labour of a god. *Dryden's Fables.*

I now paſs my days, not ſtudious nor idle, rather poliſhing old works than *hewing* out new. *Pope to Swift.*

HE'WER. *n. ſ.* [from *hew*.] One whoſe employment is to cut wood or ſtone.

At the building of Solomon's temple there were fourſcore thouſand *hewers* in the mountains. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

HE'XAGON. *n. ſ.* [*hexagone*, French; ἕξ and γωνία.] A figure of ſix ſides or angles: the moſt capacious of all the figures that can be added to each other without any interſtice; and therefore the cells in honeycombs are of that form.

HEXA'GONAL. *adj.* [from *hexagon*.] Having ſix ſides or corners.

As for the figures of cryſtal, it is for the moſt part *hexagonal*, or ſix-cornered. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Many of them ſhoot into regular figures; as cryſtal and baſtard diamonds into *hexagonal*. *Ray on the Creation.*

HEXA'GONY. *n. ſ.* [from *hexagon*.] A figure of ſix angles.

When I read in St. Ambroſe of *hexagonies*, or ſexangular cellars of bees, did I therefore conclude that they were mathematicians? *Bramh. againſt Hobbs.*

HEXA'METER. *n. ſ.* [ἕξ and μέτρον.] A verſe of ſix feet.

The Latin *hexameter* has more feet than the Engliſh heroick. *Dryden.*

HEXA'NGULAR. *adj.* [ἕξ and *angulus*, Latin.] Having ſix corners.

Hexangular ſprigs or ſhoots of cryſtal, of various ſizes, ſome clear, and others a little ſoiled. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

HEXA'POD. *n. ſ.* [ἕξ and πόδες.] An animal with ſix feet.

I take thoſe to have been the *hexapods*, from which the greater ſort of beetles come; for that ſort of *hexapods* are eaten in America. *Ray on the Creation.*

HEXA'STICK. *n. ſ.* [ἕξ and στίχος.] A poem of ſix lines.

HEY. *interj.* [from *high*.] An expreſſion of joy, or mutual exhortation; the contrary to the Latin *hei*.

Shadwell from the town retires,
To bleſs the wood with peaceful lyrick;
Then *hey* for praiſe and panegyrick. *Prior.*

HE'YDAY. *interj.* [for *high day*.] An expreſſion of frolick and exultation, and ſometimes of wonder.

Thou'lt ſay anon he is ſome kin to thee,
Thou ſpend'ſt ſuch *heyday* wit in praiſing him. *Shakeſpeare.*

'Twas a ſtrange riddle of a lady,
Not love, if any lov'd her, *heyday!* *Hudibras, p.* i.

HE'YDAY. *n. ſ.* A frolick; wildneſs.

At your age
The *heyday* in the blood is tame, it's humble,
And waits upon the judgment. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

HE'YDEGIVES. *n. ſ.* A wild frolick dance.

But friendly fairys met with many graces,
And light-foot nymphs can chaſe the ling'ring night
With *heydegives*, and trimly trodden traces. *Spenſer.*

HIA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *hio*, Latin.] The act of gaping.

Men obſerving the continual *hiation*, or holding open its mouth, conceive the intention thereof to receive the aliment of air; but this is alſo occaſioned by the greatneſs of the lungs. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

HIA'TUS. *n. ſ.* [*hiatus*, Latin.]

1. An aperture; a breach.

Thoſe *hiatus's* are at the bottom of the ſea, whereby the abyſs below open into and communicates with it. *Woodward.*

2. The opening of the mouth by the ſucceſſion of an initial to a final vowel.

The *hiatus* ſhould be avoided with more care in poetry than in oratory; and I would try to prevent it, unleſs where the cutting it off is more prejudicial to the ſound than the *hiatus* itſelf. *Pope.*

HIBE'RNAL. *adj.* [*hibernus*, Latin.] Belonging to the Winter.

This ſtar ſhould rather manifeſt its warming power in the Winter, when it remains conjoined with the ſun in its *hibernal* converſion. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

HICCIUS DOCCIUS. n. ſ. [corrupted, I fancy, from *hic eſt doctus*, *this* or *here* is the learned man. Uſed by jugglers of themſelves.] A cant word for a juggler; one that plays faſt and looſe.

An old dull ſot, who told the clock
For many years at Bridewell dock,
At Weſtminſter and Hicks's hall,
And *hiccius doccius* play'd in all;
Where, in all governments and times,
H' had been both friend and foe to crimes. *Hudibras, p.* iii.

HICCO'UGH. *n. ſ.* [*hicken*, Daniſh.] A convulſion of the ſtomach producing ſobs.

So by an abbey's ſkeleton of late
I heard an ecchо ſupererogate
Through imperfection, and the voice reſtore,
As if ſhe had the *hiccough* o'er and o'er. *Cleaveland.*

Sneezing cureth the *hiccough*, and is profitable unto women in hard labour. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

If the ſtomach be hurt, ſingultus or *hiccough* follows, with vomiting and nauſea. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

To HI'CCOUGH. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To ſob with convulſion of the ſtomach.

To HI'CKUP. *v. n.* [corrupted from *hiccough*.] To ſob with a convulſed ſtomach.

Quoth he, to bid me not to love,
Is to forbid my pulſe to move,
My beard to grow, my ears to prick up,
Or, when I'm in a fit, to *hickup*. *Hudibras, p.* ii.

HI'CKWALL. } *n. ſ.* A bird. *Ainſworth.*
HI'CKWAY. }

HID. } *part. paſſ.* of *hide*.
HI'DDEN. }

Thus fame ſhall be atchiev'd, renown on earth;
And what moſt merits fame, in ſilence *hid*. *Milton.*

Nature and nature's laws lay *hid* in night;
God ſaid, let Newton be, and all was light. *Pope's Epiſ.*

To HIDE. *v. a.* preter. *hid*; part. paſſ. *hid* or *hidden*. [hиdan, Saxon.] To conceal; to withold or withdraw from ſight or knowledge.

Avaunt, and quit my ſight; let the earth *hide* thee! *Shak.*

His reaſons are as two grains of wheat *hid* in two buſhels of chaff. *Shakeſpeare's Merchant of Venice.*

Nile hears him knocking at his ſev'nfold gates,
And ſeeks his *hidden* ſpring, and fears his nephews fates. *Dr.*

Thus the ſire of gods and men below:
What I have *hidden*, hope not thou to know. *Dryden.*

The ſev'ral parts lay *hidden* in the piece;
Th' occaſion but exerted that, or this. *Dryden.*

Then for my corps a homely grave provide,
Which love and me from publick ſcorn may *hide*. *Dryden.*

Seas *hid* with navies, chariots paſſing o'er
The channel, on a bridge from ſhore to ſhore. *Dryden.*

With what aſtoniſhment and veneration may we look into our own ſouls, where there are ſuch *hidden* ſtores of virtue and knowledge, ſuch inexhauſted ſources of perfection? *Addiſon.*

The crafty being makes a much longer voyage than Ulyſſes, puts in practice many more wiles, and *hides* himſelf under a greater variety of ſhapes. *Addiſon.*

Hell trembles at the ſight, and *hides* its head
In utmoſt darkneſs, while on earth each heart
Is filled with peace. *Rowe's Royal Convert.*

To HIDE. *v. n.* To lye hid; to be concealed.

A fox, that had been hard run, begged of a countryman, at work in a wood, to help him to ſome *hiding* place. *L'Eſtrange.*

Our bolder talents in full view diſplay'd;
Your virtues open faireſt in the ſhade:
Bred to diſguiſe, in publick 'tis you *hide*,
Where none diſtinguiſh 'twixt your ſhame and pride,
Weakneſs or delicacy. *Pope.*

HIDE *and* SEEK. *n. ſ.* A play in which ſome hide themſelves, and another ſeeks them.

The boys and girls would venture to come and play at *hide and ſeek* in my hair. *Gulliver's Travels.*

HIDE. *n. ſ.* [hýðe, Saxon; *haude*, Dutch.]

1. The ſkin of any animal, either raw or dreſſed.

The trembling weapon paſt
Through nine bull *hides*, each under other plac'd
On his broad ſhield. *Dryden.*

Piſiſtratus was firſt to graſp their hands,
And ſpread ſoft *hides* upon the yellow ſands. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

2. The human ſkin: in contempt.

Oh, tyger's heart, wrapt in a woman's *hide!*
How could'ſt thou drain the life-blood of the child? *Shakeſ.*

His mantle, now his *hide*, with rugged hairs
Cleaves to his back; a famiſh'd face he bears. *Dryden.*

3. A certain quantity of land. [*Hide*, *hyde*, French; *hida*, barbarous Latin, as much as one plough can till.] *Ainſworth.*

One of the firſt things was the perfecting of the Wincheſter book, being a more particular inquiſition than had been before of every *hide* of land within the precincts of his conqueſt, and how they were holden. *Wotton.*

HIDEBOU'ND. *adj.* [*hide* and *bound*.]

1. A horſe is ſaid to be *hidebound* when his ſkin ſticks ſo hard to his ribs and back, that you cannot with your hand pull up or looſen the one from the other. It ſometimes comes by poverty and bad keeping; at other times from over-riding, or a ſurfeit. *Farriers Dict.*
2. [In trees.] Being in the ſtate in which the bark will not give way to the growth.

A root of a tree may be *hidebound*, but it will not keep open without ſomewhat put into it. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Like ſtinted *hidebound* trees, that juſt have got
Sufficient ſap at once to bear and rot. *Swift.*

3. Harſh; untractable.

And ſtill the harſher and *hidebounder*,
The damſels prove, become the fonder. *Hudibras, p.* ii.

4. Niggardly; penurious; parſimonious. *Ainſworth.*

HI'DEOUS. *adj.* [*hideux*, French.] Horrible; dreadful; ſhocking.

If he could have turned himſelf to as many forms as Proteus, every form ſhould have been made *hideous*. *Sidney, b.* ii.

Thou echo'ſt me,
As if there were ſome monſter in thy thoughts,
Too *hideous* to be ſhewn. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

I fled, and cry'd out death!
Hell trembled at the *hideous* name, and ſigh'd
From all her caves, and back reſounded death. *Milton.*

Her eyes grew ſtiffen'd, and with ſulphur burn;
Her *hideous* looks and helliſh form return;
Her curling ſnakes with hiſſings fill the place,
And open all the furies of her face. *Dryden's Æn.*

'Tis forced through the hiatus's at the bottom of the ſea with ſuch vehemence, that it puts the ſea into the moſt horrible diſorder, making it rage and roar with a moſt *hideous* and amazing noiſe. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

HI'DEOUSLY. *adv.* [from *hideous*.] Horribly; dreadfully; in a manner that ſhocks.

I arm myſelf
To welcome the condition of the time;
Which cannot look more *hideouſly* on me,
Than I have drawn it in my fantaſy. *Shakeſp. Henry IV.*

This, in the preſent application, is *hideouſly* profane; but the ſenſe is intelligible. *Collier's Defence.*

HI'DEOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *hideous*.] Horribleneſs; dreadfulneſs; terrour.

HI'DER. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] He that hides.

To HIE. *v. n.* [hiezan, Saxon.]

1. To haſten; to go in haſte.

When they had mark'd the changed ſkies,
They wiſt their hour was ſpent; then each to reſt him *hies*. *Fairy Queen, b.* ii. *cant.* 2.

In a fair moon-ſhine night thither he *hieth* to dig it up. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

My will is even this,
That preſently you *hie* you home to bed. *Shakeſpeare.*

Well, I will *hie*,
And ſo beſtow theſe papers as you bade me. *Shak. Ju. Cæſ.*

Some to the ſhores do fly,
Some to the woods, or whither fear advis'd;
But running from, all to deſtruction *hie*. *Daniel's Civ. War.*

The ſnake no ſooner hiſt,
But virtue heard it, and away ſhe *hy'd*. *Craſhaw.*

Thither, full fraught with miſchievous revenge,
Accurs'd, and in a curſed hour, he *hies*. *Milt. Parad. Loſt.*

Thus he advis'd me, on yon aged tree
Hang up thy lute, and *hie* thee to the ſea. *Waller.*

The youth, returning to his miſtreſs, *hies*. *Dryden.*

2. It was anciently uſed with the reciprocal pronoun. It is now almoſt obſolete in all its uſes.

Auſter ſpy'd him;
Cruel Auſter thither *hy'd* him. *Craſhaw.*

HI'ERARCH. *n. ſ.* [ἱερὸς and ἀρχή; *hierarque*, Fr.] The chief of a ſacred order.

Angels, by imperial ſummons call'd,
Forthwith from all the ends of heav'n appear'd,
Under their *hierarchs* in orders bright. *Milt. Parad. Loſt.*

HIERA'RCHICAL. *adj.* [*hierarchique*, French; from *hierarch*.] Belonging to ſacred or eccleſiaſtical government.

HI'ERARCHY. *n. ſ.* [*hierarchie*, French, from *hierarch*.]

1. A ſacred government; rank or ſubordination of holy beings.

Out of the *hierarchies* of angels ſheen,
The gentle Gabriel call'd he from the reſt. *Fairfax, b.* i.

He rounds the air, and breaks the hymnick notes
In birds, heav'n's choriſters, organick throats;
Which, if they did not die, might ſeem to be
A tenth rank in the heavenly *hierarchy*. *Donne.*

Theſe the ſupreme king
Exalted to ſuch pow'r, and gave to rule,
Each in his *hierarchy*, the orders bright. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

Jehova, from the ſummit of the ſky,
Environ'd with his winged *hierarchy*,
The world ſurvey'd. *Sandys.*

The bleſſedeſt of mortal wights, now queſtionleſs the higheſt ſaint in the celeſtial *hierarchy*, began to be ſo importuned, that a great part of the divine liturgy was addreſſed ſolely to her. *Howel's Vocal Foreſt.*

2. Eccleſiaſtical eſtabliſhment.

The preſbytery had more ſympathy with the diſcipline of Scotland than the *hierarchy* of England. *Bacon.*

While the old levitical *hierarchy* continued, it was part of the miniſterial office to flay the ſacrifices. *South.*

Conſider what I have written, from regard for the church eſtabliſhed under the *hierarchy* of biſhops. *Swift.*

HIEROGLY'PH. } *n. ſ.* [*hieroglyphe*, French; ἱερὸς, ſacred,
HIEROGLY'PHICK. } and γλύφω, to carve.]

1. An emblem; a figure by which a word was implied. *Hieroglyphicks* were uſed before the alphabet was invented.

This *hieroglyphick* of the Egyptians was erected for parental affection, manifeſted in the protection of her young ones, when her neſt was ſet on fire. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

A lamp amongſt the Egyptians is the *hieroglyphick* of life. *Wilkins's Dædalus.*

The firſt writing they uſed was only the ſingle pictures and gravings of the things they would repreſent, which way of expreſſion was afterwards called *hieroglyphick*. *Woodward.*

Between the ſtatues obeliſks were plac'd,
And the learn'd walls with *hieroglyphicks* grac'd. *Pope.*

2. The art of writing in picture.

No brute can endure the taſte of ſtrong liquor, and conſequently it is againſt all the rules of *hieroglyph* to aſſign thoſe animals as patrons of punch. *Swift.*

HIEROGLY'PHICAL. } *adj.* [*hieroglyphique*, French; from the
HIEROGLY'PHICK. } noun.] Emblematical; expreſſive of ſome meaning beyond what immediately appears.

In this place ſtands a ſtately *hieroglyphical* obeliſk of Theban marble. *Sandys's Travels.*

Th' Egyptian ſerpent figures time,
And, ſtripp'd, returns into his prime;
If my affection thou would'ſt win,
Firſt caſt thy *hieroglyphick* ſkin. *Cleaveland.*

The original of the conceit was probably *hieroglyphical*, which after became mythological, and, by a proceſs of tradi-

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